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offers no further suggestions or remedies of his own. In fact, the book is throughout without originality. While it forms a careful and intelligent sketch of English legislative experience in dealing with the housing problem, it contains nothing new. Nor does it appear from the volume that the author ever saw the inside of one of the tenements that are the subject of his discussions. The question is viewed wholly from the administrative and bureaucratic standpoint. The chief merit of the book lies in the fact that it gives the reader a concise, connected account of all English legislation down to date. But its purpose—that of arousing a careless people to an intelligent interest in improved housing—must excuse any shortcomings in the book itself.

E. L. BOGART.

Oberlin College.

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*Elementary Physical Geography.* By JACQUES W. REDWAY. Pp. vi, 383. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900.

*Taschen Atlas.* By HERMANN HABENICHT. Pp. 68. Price, M. 2.40. Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1899.

*Reader in Physical Geography.* By RICHARD E. DODGE. Pp. ix, 237. Price, 70 cents. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1900.

Mr. Redway's book is most disappointing. It enters the field against modern texts, written by men who have helped to establish the new science of Physiography, and whose work in elementary textbooks is constructive and thorough. The author has not been in this goodly company, and does not realize the significance of the revolution which has put the old static geography forever on the shelf. He has evidently done some reading in the new work, but his notions are hazy, and one is impressed at every turn with the fact that here is a geographer out of the old school of our fathers, attempting to adapt himself to the new teaching and making a lamentable failure of it. There are blunders by scores, in fact or by implication, and the list is increased in the diagrams and illustrations. The whole treatment of the River Valley is a pitiful failure. Mr. Redway's discerning friends can only regret that this volume was ever allowed to appear in print.

Every reader and lover of fine maps will be glad to know of a series of little atlases issued by the well-known firm of Justus Perthes, of Gotha. They are just the right size for the pocket, and are marvels of neatness and completeness. There are at present five volumes in the series, selling at about M 2.40 apiece, the titles being as follows: "*Taschen Atlas*," "*See-Atlas*," "*Geschichts-Atlas*," "*Atlas Antiquus*," and "*Staatsbuerger Atlas*."

The "*Taschen Atlas*" covers about the field of our ordinary atlas.

It has twenty-two pages of maps by the famous geographer Habenicht, and is supplemented by sixty pages of geographic statistics, brought down to date by H. Wichmann.

The maps are copper engravings of the highest artistic quality, and most exquisitely printed on the finest plate paper. The workmanship puts to blush anything ever brought out in this country. For fineness of line, accuracy of detail, mass of data entered, and for beauty of coloring, these maps are unsurpassed in atlases of any size.

The point of view in the presentation of geography has been materially changed in recent years, owing to the splendid work done in the study of the evolution of land forms and the consequent rise of the science of Physiography. This makes geography dynamic in contrast to the static conceptions of the science in the past. More and more the forces at work in physiography are seen to be ever present factors in shaping the course of human events, economic and historic. The new point of view is slowly coming into our education and our literature. The latest comer is a "Reader in Physical Geography," by Professor Richard E. Dodge. It is a book for beginners, intelligently written, and will make good reading for the laity in other lines, who wish to know the way in which a physiographer looks at his problems.

J. PAUL GOODE.

*Philadelphia.*

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*Social Justice. A Critical Essay.* By WESTEL WOODBURY WILLOUGHBY, Ph. D. Pp. xii, 385. Price, \$3.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1900.

The endeavor of Dr. Willoughby is to bring to the analysis of the concepts underlying our modern industrial and legal system the assistance of transcendental principles. The touchstone of the modern system is contained in the question, Is it just? The problem of social justice presents itself to the author as being concerned with (1) the proper distribution of economic goods; (2) the harmonizing of the principles of liberty and law, of freedom and coercion.

At the outset of his inquiry the author is concerned with the nature of the rights involved. He discards the antique lumber of natural rights and recognizes rights as relative. Since rights are relative it follows that the standards of social justice are to be obtained not from introspection, but from a study of social conditions. Of necessity his study of social conditions lays special stress on the economic phase. He considers the ideals of equality under the various headings of spiritual, natural, civil, political, social and economic. He finds that in the case of economic equality, as in the case of the other ideals that